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A Glimpse on Siddha way of diagnosis

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Abstract

Siddha system of a medicine is prevedic science deals easiest way for diagnosis based on Mukkutram the disease is aggravation or changes in uyir thathukkal vali, azhal, iyya, categorized 4448 diseases, on basic combination and permutation of vali, azhal iyyam and Thonda types, sages uses the logistics (alavai) for assessment of envagai thervu or attavidai paritchai, logical parameter aruthapathi explains that atta - vida - paritchai, here atta - eight vidha- types / categories paritchai -examination, In general called as eight limbs diagnosis or eight ways of diagnosis, numberd as

Siddha Medicine is an evolved science emerged by taking utmost human health care, The art of diagnosis by several methodogies like, envagai thervu, siddha arudam siddha soodamani kayiru soothiram, Agathiyar impul nool vazhi soothiram,saranool, surakol, thittuvan illakanam

Methodology: A Literary review made on all the topics nearly 40 books of siddha text online database, journals, dictionary and collective data are made

Result: They are considered to subjective and objective signs of diagnosis in certain way.

Keywords: Noinaadal, Envagai thervu, logistic, manikkadai nool, siddha diagnosis

Introduction

Siddha system is ancient woven with cultural and lifestyle, explain disease occurs because of aggravation of three tumours, several parameter are used to access disease first and prime is Naadi based on anatomical position naadi are classified into different types pancha naadi, bootha naadi, dasa naadi, Sathiya naadi, Sathiya naadi, guru naadi, among them asathyiya naadi gains

importance in critical illness gives the information on the amplitude of vata, pitha and kaba ratio, with several characterization of the movement of naadi

Among them guru naadi is important 5 on the whole which gives absolute idea of disease and diagnosis.

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Siddha emphasises on disease occurrence is by controlling reflexes called vegam could be natural cause of disease.

Siddha diagnostic procedures are non invasive, easily approached, effective.

Neerkuri and Neikkuri procedures are well documented by sage theriyar gives much more clinical reference for disease diagnosis.

Siddha diagnosis are more pronounced to focus on Naadi, because it truly dependent on the vision of a physician alone.

Observations

Naadi parisodhanai: Naadi is a vital force driving in our body, it gains importance in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases.

Standard protocol to be adhere for Naadi parisodanai

Based on gender

S. No	Male	Female	Transgender
1	Right wrist	Left wrist	genitals
2.	Idakalai activation	Pinkalai activation	suzhimunai

Based on Amplitude (mathirai)

1. Vadhanaadi: gait of swan, hen, partridge (bird like movement)

2. Pitha naadi : Aamai, attai3. Iyya naadi: toad and snake

Iyya naadi ¼ mathirai1 Thontha naadi as follows

Sapdam: it is the bodily function of system accessing ethum naadi and alampudai naadi with varying pitched from night to low.

Several school of thought includes different animal species, the thing is vadha naadi in 1 mathirai1, pitha naadi ½ mathirai1

1	Naadi type	characters
2	Vadha pitha naadai	Weight lift in like
3	Vadha slethu	Broken Lizzard tail like twtiching
4	pithavata	Music produced like that of veenai
5	pithaslethumanaadi	Movement made like that of cradle
6	Slethuma vata	Like conjoint
7	Aathitvataa naadi	Increased pulsation of vata nati
8	Aathi pitha naadu	Increased pitha pulsation
9	Athi slethuma naadi	Increased lethuma naafi
10	Vata, pitha slethu	Increased pulsation of three

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Patterns on Naadi Naadi which assist on practical

1.	Diseased condition's	Character of Naadi	
2	Vayu,man tham pasi	Naadigal thoongum (absence	
		pulsation	
3	Snake bite	Nadigal adangal (absence	
		pulsation	
4	Stomach pain	Feeble pulsation (uluraval	
		vangi odum	
5	Kiranthi (gangrene, cellulitis)	Bounding pulse (like falls	
		from the mountain)	
6	Pun, purai(wound and ulcers)	vadhapitham	
7	Peenisam (sinusitis)	Pitha kabam	
8	Soola i(pain)	kabam	
9	Karbam (pregnancy)	Vadhapitham kalanhi kanum	
10	Kirani, athisaaram (diarrhoea and dysrntry)	Vadha pitham thalarvu	
11	Neermegam (poliuria diabetes mellitus	Balageenam aadi (feeble	
		pulsation) caterpillar like	
		movement	
12	Megam (athigamanal)	Vadhapitham ponnu	
		thudikkum (posterior	
		displaced naadi)	
13	Vikkal (hicoughs)	Slethuma vadham	
14	Suram (fever)	Vata pitham	
15	Sanniku (septicemia) Naadi padaparadukkum		
16	Surathosam (post fever complications)	pithvatam	
17	Visha neer , Sogai pandu (anaemia, answers and	Veenai pola thudikkum	
	ascities)		
18	Thalaivali (headache	Pitham kalanhi kannum	
19	sayam	Pitham kalanhi kanum	

Several theories and data's are available on the basis of magnitude of measure of naadi (mathirai) for better understanding the disease

Mozhi- Examination of quality of speech categorised into

Vadha diseases- samana saptam

Pitha diseases - High pitched (belan)

Iyya disease- hyporresonant / low pitched (siruthal)

NAA: Parisodanai or examination of oral cavity it is formed Neer bootham, perception of taste

Vadadehi or udal – Karuthu thunigamai

Pitha udal – short in measurement and yellowish coloured or tinged Kaba udal –palor coloured

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1.	Vadha diseasesd	Splinter with fissures, blemish discoloration
		with spines
2	Pitha diseased	Reddish or greenish in colour
3	Kaba diseased	pallornes
4	sanni	Dryness and spines

Niram: vadha noi: blakish discolouratiom

Pitha noi: face and oral cavity will be yellowish

colour

Kabam: face will be palour

Sparism (Touch):

Vadha udal -

In critical conditions used to access touch and temperature accessing peripheral nervous fiction animal, reptiles, amphibians and hypothermia, thermos, hyperpyrexia.

Roopam: it is the fiction of light fire element, used to access purudan, gandhari Naadi the macro cost which exist as microcosm. Body will require the complexion of 9 solar planets and death occurs in terms of months.

Vizhi parisodanai: vadha noi: blemish discoloration of tinged, watery, painful (muddy conjunctiva

Pitha Noi: greenish red tinged or blood effusion, hermorrhagic

Iyya noi: palorness, eye discharges

Kakkuvan irumal: Dark reddish coloured

Kamalai, sanni noi: yellow coloured urine

Rasam (suvai): This is to access the function of siguvai by using 6 taste, employed in giving identifying in toxic snake bite by giving aduthernda palai a bitter taste herb used to identify bite of snake.

Alteration in taste sensation the occurrence of death in days may be used to access acute and chronic toxicity.

Kanda parisodanai (examination of smell / olfaction) Flowers like bamboo, neem, pandanus, fig fruit, senbagam are utilized to access 2 (purudan and kanthari) Naadi function with varied time response, used as a parameter for of curing duration of death.

Mala parisodanai (stool examination)

Vadha diseases: blakish discolouration

Pitha disease: greenish red colour

Iyya disease: white colour or palour

Thontha: mixed or variegated coloured disease

S.No	Appearance	Life conditions
1	Goat stool	Going to die
2	White and red sand coloured	Good
3	Semisolid like curry	Average
4	black	Not good

Etchilparisodhanai: Examination of saliva and split are mentioned to access the quality of saliva to see the prognosis and for diagnosis

Split is used to access some disease as condition like heart disease, lillaipu noi,

S.No	Nature of saliva	Life conditions
1	Tender coconut, milk, butter	good
2	curd	advisable
3	froathy	Not advisable

Neerparitchai: Examination of urine on the basis of five parameters niram, manam, nurai, edai, ennjal

S.No	Types	Appearance
1	vadam	White coured
2.	pitham	Reddish yellow
3.	kabam	froathy
4.	vadhaNeikkuri	elongate
5.	pithaneikkuri	Scattered apearance
6	Kabam neikurri	seivepattern
7	thirithodam	Mixed appearances
8	Delayed incuring	Oil spoted
9	incurable	oil sinks
10	Urine blikr of ruby	incurable
11	millky	incurable
12	Honey like	Delayed in curing
13	Golden colour	No chances of curing

Neikkuri

Oil based accessing procedure on urine, as prescribe siddhars will attain some patterns, based on that curable, incurable deadly conditions are predicted

Urine is collected at early morning and Based on the Patten disease is diagnosed .

Neerseelai partichai: water soaked gauze is tied over wrist and left for 33/4 kadigai Naadi is accessed

S.No	Naadi	Appearance
1	Olamaikuthithu vangik vatanadi	death
2.	Vata naadi like caterpillar	curable
3	Vatanadi snake like	Death will occur at 22 days
4	Vatanati rapid pulsation	Death will occur 9 days
5	Vatanaati like leech	Death will occur with in
		3days
6	Vatanadi ripple like water	Day 1 death will occur

Neiseelai: Accessing naadi with gauze or cotton cloth soaked in ghee tied for 33/4 nazhigai

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S.No	Naadi	
1	Vat Naadi	Better prognosis
2	Pitha naadi	Cured with medication
3	Vatanadi like swan	curable
4	Vatanadi feeble	Disease will occur at30 days

Idumarunthu sodhanei

To access the patient for any homicidal or idumarunthu poison is given.

Pour some bitter gourd juice at the Palmer aspect of hand of see for the jelly formation of that juice

Siddha scale for consiouness (Avasthai 10)

Term avathai synonymous with avasthai is a physiological cycle of passing of conscious with day time as it is influenced by horai 9 planetary manifestation of indidual kanavu, urakkam, Ninanavu in normal state, text valladhi Nadu explains in critically ill in emergency likethirithodam (sanni) delirium, there will be stage of conscious based on that presumptive nadi diagnosis is made and treatment will be chosen, based on that

- 1. Several curable
- 2. incurable
- 3 difficulty to treat
- 4. condition where intervention won't work Pancha pakshi and astrology

Siddha arudam: It is a systematic diagnosis of anticipation for an individual categories on the basis of planetary influences on geographical location categorized into 12 zodiac signs each 3 sets of Nakstra (ilakkanam) comprising on 27 stars with relative to waxing and evening moon classified into 2 navamasa (which is called dehi characterization) and harthamsam influenced by 9 planets called dhasabutthi

- 1. Vata nadi: Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn
- 2. Pitha nadi sun mars
- 3. Kapha Naad: Venus, Moon

Relation between Zodiac and udal

- 1. Aeries- Head
- 2. Taurus- face
- 3. Gemini-lungs
- 4. Cancer Heart
- 5. Leo Ribs and upper abdomen
- 6. Viirgo- stomach
- 7. libra- lower abdomen ,intestine and back
- 8. Scorpio Name and female genitalia
- 9. Sagittarius-Anal region
- 10. Capricorn pelvis
- 11. Aquarius -joints
- 12 . Pisces foot

Surakol

Astrological predictions for the fevers

According to polulipani 500 Lunar day and it's conjointness with starwill curable, incurable, death several documentation for each stars and the days of curing

- 1. Sunday Barani
- 2. Monday chithirai
- 3. Cteusday- uthiradam
- 4. Wednesday– hastam
- 5. Thursday- kettai
- 6. Friday- pooradam
- 7. Saturday- revathy

The above conglomeration when a person get fever or disease which leads to complication and eventually death

Astrology naadi in Disease diagnosis on basis of Pulipani Sadhatha Sinthamani.

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Zodiac signs	stars	Affected disease
MESAM	1.ashwini	Leucoderma
		Hypothyroidsm
		Hypertension
	2 Bharani	Bronchial asthma
		Renal calculi
		Diabetes meus
		Acid peptic disease
	3 Krithigai	Bronchitis
	- Citatingui	Dysfunc uterine bleeding
		Manicdepressive pschycosis
		Haemorrhoids
Resabam	krithigai	epilepsy
		psoriasis
	Rhohini	Cluster headac
		Bronchial asthma
		Diabetes melkitus
		leucoderma
Mithunam	Mirugaseerisham	Ankyloss spondilitis
	thiruvathirai	stammering
		infertility
kadagam	punarpoosam	hernia
		oligispermia
		Tuberculosis
		Cervical splitis
		bleedingtendencies
	ayilyam	osteoarthritis
		obesity
		Renal calculi
simmham	Magam	Diabetes melli
		maleinfertility
		Acid peptic disease
	pooram	transgenderism
	1	Gastric ul
	uthiram	Haemorrhoids
		sinusitis
kanni	uthiram	Nightmare
		Rheumatic heart disease
		dandruff
		infertility
		polyarthralgia
	chithirai	Cervical spons
	Resabam Mithunam kadagam	MESAM 1.ashwini 2.Bharani 3.Krithigai Resabam krithigai Rhohini Mithunam Mirugaseerisham thiruvathirai kadagam punarpoosam ayilyam simmham Magam pooram uthiram kanni uthiram hastham

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7	Thulam		tremors
			migraine
		chithirai	lumbago
		swathi	Diabetes mellitu
		vidagam	Hypertension
			hypithyroidsm
8	virichigam	visagam	syphillis
		anusam	Bronchial asthma
		kettai	lumbago
9	Dhanusu	moolam	alcoholism
			piles
		poooradam	Acid peptic disease
			eczema
		uthiradam	psoriasis
			hypertension
			Tropical eonophilia
10	maharam	uthiradam	psoriasis
		thiruvonam	Contact dertis
		avittam	Acid peptic disease
11	kumbam	avittam	Acne varis
		sathayam	Low bback ache
		poorathathi	obesity
12	meenam	poorathathi	
		uthieattathi	psoriasis
		revathy	Hemipl hypertension

Thoothulakshanam (saranool)

Sage viyasarr explain this in viyasar naadi nool

This is based on the saram changes of the patient explain about the curable, incurable, life expectancy of the disease, Good omen, bad omen,

Here some of important disease are listed

Manikkadai Nool

Sage Agathiyar from his text soodamanikayiru nool soothiram, explains a thread based siddha diagnostic procedure, easy, portable access wrist circumference categorized from 11 finger breath to 4 3 / 4 finger breath

S.N	Finger breaths	disease
1	11	No disease
2	10	gunmam
3	93/4	carbuncle
4	91/2	fever
5	91/4	sinusitis
6	9	Difficulty in walking
7	83/4	kuttam
8	81/2	hernia

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9	81/4	Illaippu ir (tuberculosis)	
10	8	madumegam	
11	73/4	kandamalai	
12	71/2	vippuruthi	
13	71/4	pandu	
14	7	kuruthuvanthi	
15	63/4	Kalladaippu (renal calculi)	
16	61/2	vadhanoigal	
17	6	Death I'lloccur within20 days	
18	53/4,51/2, 51/4 ,5	Death will occur	
19	43/4	Death will occurat7 days	
20	41/2	9 days death will occur	
21	4	Death a5 days	

51/4 manifested with cyanosis

Iyam pul nool vazh I kannipu (Pancha pakshi)

Like astrology from the time of birth a chart was prepared oving with paksham and yamam of a

day with 27 stars and human beings are correlated with 5 spiritual birds and the state of consciousness was access and diseases occurrence was predicted.

Suklapaksha			
Bird	Death	Rulling Days	
Name	Days	Day Time	Night Time
Vulture	Thursday, Saturday	Sunday, Tuesday	Friday
Owl	Friday, Sunday	Monday, Wednesday	Saturday
Crow	Monday	Thursday	Sunday, Tuesday
Cock	Tuesday	Friday	Monday, Wednesday
Peacock	Wednesday	Saturday	Thursday
Krishnapaksha			
Bird	Death	Rulling Days	
Name	Days	Day Time	Night Time
Vulture	Tuesday	Friday	Sunday, Tuesday
Owl	Monday	Thursday	Wednesday
Crow	Sunday	Wednesday	Thursday
Cock	Saturday. Thursday	Sunday, Tuesday	Monday, Saturday
Peacock	Friday, Wednesday	Monday, Saturday	Frklay

Discussion

Logistics play a vital role in siddha diagnosis

Inthriya Katchi

This is a valuable parameter for diagnosis here we use the inferential knowledge, observation identified by kanmaindhriya

- 1. Eyes perception of knowledge using physicians eye e.g. Manikkadai nool, anasrca, vadha peruvayuru
- 2. Ear –quality of cough, wheeze
- 3. Nose- halitosis in peenisam irumal
- 4. Me I / skin- Assessment of Naadi
- 5. Vai- descriptive diagnosis by questioning

Envagai thervu is the classical example of implementation of inthriya Katchi

- 1. NAA eyes , ears, Nose based diagnosis
- 2. Niram eyes
- 3. Moz Hi -Ear
- 4. vizhi- Eye
- 5. Malam (stool) Eyes, Nose, Mouth
- 6. Moothiram (urine) Eyes, Nose, Mouth
- 7. Sparism-me or skin
- 8. Naadi Me i / sparism

Katchi (1. Maantha Katchi, Thanvedanai Katchi, yoga katchi - these parameter helps by previous knowledge gained, intuitive, presumption bleeds to derivation of provisional diagnosis

Savikarpa katchi: Knowledge driven seeks the objective signs and comes to diagnosis

Niruvigalpa katchi: a first line provisional diagnosis

Thiribu Katchi – a dilemma in diagnosis of having same features or symptoms

Prathiyakaham- confirmation of disease subjected with some procedure like neerkuri, Neil kuri, or manikkadai

Anumana – deriving diagnosis with some supportive data's which may be biased ex: thontha naadi statement for possible disease

Hetu: reasoning used for accessing prognosis of diseases

Iyalbethu: can used full in identification of risk factors, triggering factors, etiology of the disease e.g., sudar irumal

Kariyahetu: specific symptoms which leads to identification of sub types of a particular disease, peenisam irumal

Annuvayam: diagnosing a disease by inspection itself e.g. karapan

Ethiregam: come to a diagnosis by inference by exclusion

Thananumanam: come to a diagnosis by previous experience

e.g.: Mantharakaasam, valippu noi

Piraranumanam: deriving a diagnosis by by cross examination

e.g.: pauthiram

Pakkam - There are three modalities they are pakkam, sabakkam, vibakkam,

Pakkam, a strong diagnosis e.g., kalanjagapadai

Sabakkam: deriving a knowledge or diagnosis by comparing e.g., Vali azhal keel vayu

Vibakkam: come to a diagnosis or decision with non existence e.g. padarthamarai kuttam

Upanayam: comparing previous incident and driving s knowledge, ex Narithalaivathsm

Agamam: all astrological evidences, Neerkuri Neikkuri, manikkadai nool, saranool, iyampul nool vazhi kanippu, manthirakalai, thanthira kalai, these are testimonoals used for identifying, describing, classifying, for a diagnosis Upadesa kalai: treatment measures, modalities and prognosis of a diseases and their santhi upadai are for karmic influenced diseases

Aruthapathi: dedectutive reasoning driven diagnosis

e.g.: gunmam

Apavam: Deductive reasoning driven knowledge

predicted by nonexistence

Reciprocal nonexistence: Neersurukku

Relative nonexistence: Neerkattu

Absolute nonexistence: thanusthamba vadam

Iyalbu: diagnosis by natural inference

e.g. endemic diseases, mullai land prevalence of

spleenomegaly

Ozhibu: This logical reasoning applied for confirmation of a diseases e.g. sarthi kunmam

So logical reasoning is necessary siddha parameter used in several ways for diagnosing a disease and disorders

Conclusion

Conditions like central and peripheral cyanosis, delirium signs, oedematous, lung congestion, pinpoint pupils, autonomic signs are also documented in A prologue manner and detailed changes of kabanadi and absence of pitha naadi are reiterated in Sathiya naadi, images of neerkuri incurable patterns and curable patterns and seive like patterns are documented aids in diagnosis and prognosis, in sidddha arudam disease occurrence was predicted, inpanchapakshi disease incorporation with chakras was accessed.

Chill in day time and fever in night, conjointness of pitha vadham, facial flushes and blackish discoloration, dropping of head are considered as features of incurable, arythymia, missed pulse, tachycardia, feeble pulsation have been explained and the duration of life expectancy are also mentioned.

Breast milk solubility test, blood solubility test also a sub classification of neerkuri neikkuri employed for centuries examination. Siddha literature clearly indicates the stages or condition which are curable, curable with greater, efforts and not curable, Here first disease or symptoms are characterized into vadha, pitha, iyya disease and treatment measure are implemented.

Staying with traditions does not mean not to understand or present our science from the advanced scientific knowledge, it is absolutely we can give rational interpretation which they have told previously by our siddhars.

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